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Week in Headlines

International

Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich ousted from Soviet leadership after conflict with Khrushchev.

U.S. proposed dismantling some Soviet, U.S. A-weapons to advance disarmament & peaceful use of atomic energy; Russia opposed U.S. plan for 10-mo. A-test ban.

Sen. Kennedy took lead in urging U.S. support for Algerian independence movement.

United States

President increased allotment of U-235 for atomic power plants in U.S. & allied countries.

Senate opened debate on taking up civil rights bill.

House Com. favored $622 billion cut in President's foreign aid budget request.

Geo. Zlatovski & wife, American couple living in Paris, charged with spying on U.S. for Russia.

Congressional committees approved separate bills to guard secrecy of FBI files sought by defendants in criminal & communism cases.

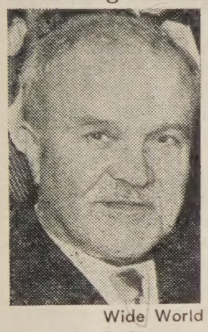
WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

Khrushchev Ousts Rivals

Molotov Faction Defeated. In what appeared to be the confirmation in power of Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev and the most sweeping revision of Soviet Communist Party leadership since the Stalin purges of the 1930s, the Soviet CP Central Com. announced July 3 the dismissal from the Central Com. & its Presidium (formerly Politburo) of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov & Lazar M. Kaganovich. They also were dismissed from deputy premierships.

A Central Com. communiqué, issued through the Soviet Tass news agency & broadcast by Moscow radio July 3, accused the 3, particularly Molotov, of leading an "anti-party group" in the Presidium. Ex-Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov was charged with aiding the group and was ousted as a Presidium alternate (non-voting member), Central Com. member & CP secretary. Also dismissed as Presidium members: Mikhail G. Pervukhin & Maxim Z. Saburov. Pervukhin remained as a Presidium alternate.


Wide World
MOLOTOV

The 11-member Presidium was broadened to include 15 full members with the promotion, announced July 3, of alternate members Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov (Defense Min., regarded as first Soviet Army career man to attain the Presidium), Yekaterina A. Furtseva (first full woman member), Leonid I. Brezhnev, Frol R. Kozlov & Nikolai M. Shvernik, and the addition of new members Averky B. Aristov, Nikolai I. Belyayev, Otto V. Kuusinen & Nikolai G. Ignatov.

Remaining as full Presidium members were Khrushchev and the 5 who

KAGANOVICH

Sovfoto—Wide World
MALENKOV

apparently had backed him against Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov, Anastas I. Mikoyan, Mikhail A. Suslov & Alexei I. Kirichenko.

Retained or added as Presidium alternates: Pervukhin, Nuritdin A. Mukhitdinov, Petr N. Pospelov, Demyan S. Korotchenko, Andrei P. Kirilenko, Kirill T. Masurov, Vasily P. Mzhavanade, Janz E. Kalnbersin.

Opposition Scored. The Central Com. communiqué disclosed that the Presidium shakeup had been approved by unanimous vote (Molotov abstaining) at a Central Com. plenary session held in Moscow June 22-29 to consider the "anti-party fractional methods" used by the Molotov-Malenkov-Kaganovich group in an effort "to change the composition of the party's leading bodies." The communiqué charged that the 3 former associates of Stalin had offered "constant opposition, direct or indirect, to [the] course approved by the 20th party congress" and had opposed elimination of "consequences of the personality cult." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 213A1-216G3; 70D2-C3]

The Central Com. charged that the group had "resorted to methods of intrigue & formed a collusion against the Central Com." in its attempt to hamper Soviet policies. It said that the faction specifically had (1) "opposed the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems," (2) "sought to frustrate . . . the reorganization of industrial management & the setting up of economic councils in the economic areas," and (3) fought the "introduction of a new system of [farm] planning, such as would release the initiative of the collective farms" and end "obligatory deliveries" from the peasants' "individual plots." (The Soviet Govt. announced July 4 that compulsory state deliveries of produce grown on individual plots would be abolished effective Jan. 1, 1958.)

The communiqué singled ex-Forgn. Min. Molotov out for attack, charging that he had "hampered in every way the implementation of the new pressing measures intended to ease international tensions & promote universal peace." It charged that Molotov had ignored decisions of the July 1955 Central Com. plenum & opposed improvement of Soviet relations with Yugoslavia & Japan and "conclusion of the Austrian state treaty." It said that Molotov had fought Soviet policies aimed at permitting "different ways of transition to socialism in different countries." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 323E-G1, 181B1-F2; XV, 367E2, 350F1, 335F1]

Political Struggle Described. Reports reaching the U.S. July 5-8 from West European sources and Communist informants in Moscow, Prague & Warsaw gave the following description of the power struggle in the Presidium between the Khrushchev & Molotov blocs:

Led by Molotov & Malenkov, the opposition faction requested & obtained a special meeting of the Presidium on June 17, ostensibly to discuss addresses to be given June 23 at the 250th Leningrad anniversary celebration. The meeting convened June 17 with only 7 full (voting) Presidium members present; 4 opposition members (Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich & Pervukhin), and 3 loyal to Khrushchev (Khrushchev, Bulganin, Voroshilov). According to an account by the Moscow correspondent of the Italian CP newspaper "L'Unita," Khrushchev, confronted with charges that his leadership was "Trotskyist & opportunist" and demands that he relinquish control of the party to members of the Molotov faction, refused to accept the opposition demands as legal Soviet CP practice. Despite the temporary defection of Bulganin & Voroshilov to the opposition, Khrushchev summoned absent Presidium members back to Moscow and by June 19 had presented a petition, signed by 70 of the Central Com.'s 133 members, for discussion of the Presidium split by the entire Central Com.

The Central Com. meeting opened in Moscow June 22, attended by 309 full & alternate members of the Central Com. & CP Central Control Comm. In the initial 35-hr. debate said to have followed disclosure of the rift in the Presidium, Khrushchev presented demands that debate be limited to party business while Molotov insisted on examination of failures in Soviet foreign policy. Khrushchev reportedly addressed the Central Com. for 3 hrs. June 23, attacking

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

BIOGRAPHIC & other data on Soviet leaders involved in the July 3-4 shakeup of the CP leadership & Cabt. is on the following pages in Facts on File (this volume unless specified):

Khrushchev—Vol. XV, p. 42B1; **Molotov**—Vol. VI, pp. 323E-G1, 181D1; XV, 42B-C1; IX, 69J-70A; **Malenkov**—Vol. XV, p. 42B-C1; XIII, 74J-L; **Kaganovich**—Vol. XIII, p. 74E-F, H; XI, 232M-N; **Shepilov**—pp. 54B3, G2, 46G1; XVI, 181F1; **Pervukhin**—pp. 158G3, 50E2; XVI, 427G2, 323G1, 70G3, 35A1; XV, 69D2; **Saburov**—Vol. XVI, pp. 427G2, 70G3; **Zhukov**—Vol. XV, p. 42G1; **Bulganin**—Vol. XV, p. 42A1; **Voroshilov**—Vol. XVI, pp. 435F2, 216E3, 182E3, 181F2, 170B2; XIII, 303B2, 85L, 74L-M.

the Molotov faction for anti-party conspiracy and sabotage of East-West disarmament talks & Soviet-satellite unity. Molotov in turn charged Khrushchev with demogogic rule & weakening Soviet heavy industry to match the U.S. in food & consumer-goods production. Marshal Zhukov, speaking after it was evident that Khrushchev controlled a majority in the Central Com., compared Molotov to late Soviet secret police chief Lavrenti P. Beria & warned that the Red Army backed Khrushchev. In the self criticism that followed, oppositionists confessed they had plotted to unseat Khrushchev and all, except Molotov, joined in approving their own dismissals.

Faction Loses Govt. Posts. The Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet (Parlt.), paralleling the action of the Presidium of the CP Central Com., announced July 4 that leaders of the Molotov faction had been stripped of their Govt. posts: Molotov as First Dep. Premier & State Control Min., Malenkov as Dep. Premier & Electric Power Stations Min. and Kaganovich as First Dep. Premier. Alexi S. Pavlenko was named to replace Malenkov as Electric Power Stations Min., a post he had held before Malenkov assumed it in 1955.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet disclosed July 5 that Pervukhin & Saburov, the USSR's top economic planners, had been ousted as First Dep. Premiers, and Presidium alternate Kosygin, Govt. Planning Comm. deputy chairman, made a Deputy Premier. Pervukhin was retained as head of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building Industry (reportedly atomic energy). Ouster of Pervukhin & Saburov from their ministerial posts reduced membership in the Soviet Council of Mins.' "inner Cabt." (premier & dep. premiers) to 4: Premier Bulganin, First Dep. Premiers Mikoyan & Joseph J. Kuzmin, and Dep. Premier Kosygin.

(Mikoyan, a pro-Khrushchev CP Presidium member, attending the annual Independence Day reception at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, told newsmen July 4 that "everything will be the same, only better" as a result of the recent changes in Soviet leadership. Mikoyan, accompanied at the reception by Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko & Presidium member Shvernik (labor union leader, USSR ex-Pres.), said that the "opportunists" had "wanted to change our policies" of "peace, friendship and coexistence.")

Opposition Denounced. The ouster of Molotov, Malenkov & Kaganovich from their party & Govt. posts signaled the start July 4 of a massive public denunciation campaign against oppositionists & their policies. Party workers throughout the USSR, backed by the Soviet press & radio, exceeded the Central Com. & Govt. in their condemnation of the opposition. More than 8,000 denuciatory CP meetings were reported held in Moscow alone July 4-5. Workers in the Ural Mts. city of Molotov petitioned the Supreme Soviet July 5 to give back the city's original name of Perm. The Soviet liner "Molotov" officially was renamed "Baltika" July 8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 206A3]

Defense Min. Zhukov, in an address to CP members in the Defense Ministry reported July 5 by "Red Star," said that the Red Army approved the ouster of the "anti-party group" and "will rally solidly around the party." Zhukov warned that the Red Army was "always prepared at the first call of our party & Govt. to defend the interests of the state." Marshal Ivan Konev, Warsaw Pact Cmndr., in a speech also reported July 5 by "Red Star," said that Communists in the Army were united in "condemning the splinter activities of Malenkov, Kaganovich & Molotov."

Khrushchev Vs. Malenkov. In the first criminal accusations to be made against one of the deposed leaders, Khrushchev July 6 called Malenkov "one of the most important organizers of the so-called Leningrad case" in which the late Soviet secret police chiefs Beria & Viktor S. Abakumov allegedly had murdered several Leningrad CP leaders under cover of a 1949 purge [see Vol. XIV, p. 430C2]. Khrushchev told a Leningrad factory audience that the opposition had been forced to make public its plot by the question of which Presidium members should take part in Leningrad's 250th anniversary celebration. Malenkov, he said, "was simply afraid to come to you here in Leningrad." [See Vol. XVI, p. 216F1]

Khrushchev charged, however, that all 3 ousted Presidium members had been caught "hatching cunning schemes" to control key CP & Govt. posts. Molotov had favored "tightening all [the] screws" in foreign policy to sabotage peaceful coexistence. Shepilov, "who had joined them . . . showed himself to be most shamelessly 2-faced." But the CP & Govt. had taken "determined measures" to end their influence & reorganize the Soviet economy "to catch up with the [U.S.] in the production of meat, milk & butter" and "in industrial production per capita." [See p. 177E2]

Stalin Purge Roles Charged. Newly-appointed Presidium member Shvernik broadened the accusations July 6 to include all opposition leaders and link them to Stalin's purges of the late 1930s. Shvernik, in a Leningrad speech reported by "Pravda" July 7, said: "In correcting the violations of revolutionary legality permitted by Malenkov, Kaganovich & Molotov during the period of mass repressions [1936-38, according to Communist jargon set by Khrushchev in his Feb. 1956 attack on Stalin], the Party Control Comm. examined [& rehabilitated] in 1957 a great number of former party members." Shvernik repeated Khrushchev's charges that Malenkov had taken "an active part" in the "Leningrad affair."

I. N. Turko, Leningrad region planning committee deputy chairman, charged July 7 in "Leningradskaya Pravda" that Malenkov had tried to force him to sign "a notorious forgery" in Feb. 1949, high point of the Leningrad affair, when Turko was CP Secy. for Yaroslav & Malenkov a member of Stalin's Politburo. Turko, who failed to identify the "forgery" or say whether it was linked with the Leningrad affair, said that Malenkov had "accused [him] of all manner of things" & was "rude & ruthless, without honor or conscience."

The Soviet press & radio, in an apparent move to prepare for the ouster of Molotov, Malenkov & Kaganovich from the Communist party, began reporting July 9 increasing numbers of protest meetings called to demand their expulsion from the CP. Moscow "Izvestia" warned July 9 that "the party cannot tolerate those who do not pursue the will of the majority . . . who try to bring dissension into its ranks."

Malenkov to Kazakhstan. Moscow radio reported July 10 that Malenkov had been appointed manager of a hydroelectric plant in Ust-Kamenogorsk, 2,000 mi. from Moscow in East Kazakhstan. The broadcast said that Molotov, Kaganovich & Shepilov also had been assigned to new but unspecified posts and that none of the ousted leaders would be prosecuted for their opposition tactics. It said that disclosure of Malenkov's new post had exposed "myths being spread by some of the Western journalists about the persecution of the members of the anti-party group."

Khrushchev in Prague. In what observers termed a gesture of confidence in his victory over the Molotov group, Khrushchev, accompanied by Bulganin, left Moscow July 8 for a visit to Czechoslovakia. Addressing crowds in Zilina, en route to Prague, Khrushchev remarked July 9 that "we had some black sheep in a good flock." "They thought they would seize power & you know how it ended. We took the black sheep by the tail & threw them out." Khrushchev, welcomed in Cerna by Antonin Novotny, Czech CP First Secy., hailed the Czech CP for having "fully supported us—that is friendship." [See p. 162B1]

(Bulganin, whose position as Premier reportedly was endangered by his initial support of the oppositionists, told a Prague luncheon in his & Khrushchev's honor July 10 that "especially great merit" was due Khrushchev for his leading role in

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having "uncovered & destroyed the anti-party group.")

Western Views on Shift. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen July 8 that the sudden change in Soviet CP & Govt. leadership proved that "Communist-type despotisms are not as unchangeable as they sometimes appear." Dulles said that the shift had strengthened his conviction that communism in its present form was "a passing phase." "It appears," he said, "that time & circumstance have worked on some of the leaders in Moscow," showing that "power contests are not unusual" under communism. [See pp. 209E3-210D1]

State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White reflected Eisenhower Admin. skepticism July 5 that the change in leadership would effect Soviet policy toward the West. White suggested that "the proof of the pudding . . . will be to see whether or not the [USSR] will now proceed with practical measures" to solve "such important international problems as disarmament & German unification." [See p. 201C2]

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in an interview published July 5, dismissed theories that the Kremlin shakeup represented a victory for liberalism in the USSR. He likened the Khrushchev-Molotov battle to "the struggle of the tyrants after Lenin's death" [see p. 209E2]. British ex-Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said July 6 that the USSR "was moving toward a different state of affairs & will aim at taking her part in this broad & easy composition of the human race" [see p. 154E2]. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, in London for the British Commonwealth Prime Mins.. Conf., said July 4 that the Soviet shift represented a return from "the high pitch of revolution" to "what might be called normality." [See p. 190E1]

Rumanian Purge. A communiqué issued in Bucharest July 4 by the Rumanian CP Central Com. announced the dismissal from the Politburo of Miron Constantinescu & Iosif Chisinevsky, both described as hardened Stalinists. Constantinescu & Chisinevsky, who also lost his post as a CP Central Com. Secy., were ousted on the basis of a denunciatory report by Rumanian CP First Secy. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej. A CP resolution published July 9 said that the 2 ousted leaders had been members of an "anti-party group" led by ex-Forgn. Min. Anna Pauker but had admitted their mistakes & been permitted to resume their Central Com. seats. [See Vol. XII, p. 226G]

(Hungarian State Min. Gyorgy Marosan declared July 6 that the Hungarian CP should follow the Soviet example and "stamp out with iron discipline all that rear their heads against it" [see p. 187C2]. The Chinese CP Central Com., in a message to its Soviet counterpart released in Peiping July 6, expressed belief that the Molotov faction's ouster "will help further the unity & consolidation of the [CP] of the Soviet Union" and strengthen "the great fraternal alliance between China & the Soviet Union.") [See pp. 194G2-195E2]

DISARMAMENT

Zorin Vs. A-Ban Plan. Valerian A Zorin, chief Soviet delegate to UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London, rejected July 8 as "a waste of time" Western proposals for a conference of scientists to plan a system of detection & control for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests. Zorin, replying to U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen's suggestion for a 10-mo. ban on atomic weapons tests, in effect spurned Western demands for the diversion of fissionable materials to peaceful usage. He insisted that the diversion would succeed only if it were preceded by an international agreement outlawing the use of nuclear weapons. Zorin also opposed the 10-mo. test ban as too brief to test adequately long-range atomic control measures. [See p. 209B1-B2]

U.S. Asks A-Weapon Destruction. Stassen had urged July 5 that the USSR join the U.S. in dismantling a proportion of their nuclear weapons and transferring the weapons' fissionable contents to industrial use. Stassen said that the U.S., as initiator of the plan and in an effort to reverse the nuclear arms race, would be willing to provide 53% of all fissionable materials transferred, against 47% by the USSR. The U.S. plan contained these qualifications: (1) the U.S. would retain a "substantial nuclear weapons capacity"; (2) refabrication of existing bomb stocks, presumably into "clean" weapons, would be permitted; (3) the U.S. would continue training allied forces in the use of nuclear weapons and (4) would be permitted to continue to base nuclear weapons in any nation so consenting. [See p. 201B-E1]

Stassen had proposed July 3 that an international ban on manufacture of fissionable materials for weapons use be made effective within one mo. after establishment of an inspection system overseeing nuclear production.

Ask China Join Arms Pact. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), U.S. Senate Disarmament Subcom. Chrmn., declared July 6 that it was "essential" for Red China to be included in any disarmament system negotiated between the West & USSR. Humphrey, who said that the "time has come to take a fresh look at our policy toward Peiping," warned that in the absence of controls specifically covering China, the Peiping Govt. would be free to increase its armed might and provide a "loophole" for Soviet violation of restraints contained in an East-West arms pact. [See p. 201F2]

State Secy. Dulles had asserted July 2 that although "there is always a risk" that some new nation might acquire atomic weapons, an East-West disarmament treaty could compel Red China's adherence without requiring the U.S. & Peiping Govts. to be parties to the same treaty. Dulles said that it was "extremely unlikely" that the USSR would endanger an international disarmament accord by supplying Communist China with nuclear weapons. [See p. 209E3-210E1]

(The Prime Mins. of 10 British Commonwealth nations meeting in London urged July 1 that Red China, as a potential nuclear power, be asked to join in any disarmament agreement or nuclear test suspension accord.)

'Ike' on 'Clean' Bomb. Pres. Eisenhower told his July 3 news conference that, if achieved, a "completely clean" nuclear bomb would have many peaceful applications and the U.S. would not "want to deny civilization the opportunity of using it." Mr. Eisenhower said that, although he could not propose an exchange of clean bomb formulae, if "there is another [clean bomb] test made, I am going to invite any country in the world that wants [to] to come & fire its rockets in the air & see just exactly how much radio[active] fallout there is from these bombs." [See pp. 201D3-202B1]

(Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told newsmen later July 3 that Mr. Eisenhower's offer did not apply to the current U.S. nuclear test series in Nevada.) [See p. 202B1]

(Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland [Calif.] said July 4 that he doubted whether Congress would agree to changes that would be needed in U.S. law to furnish the USSR with information on production of "clean" nuclear bombs [see p. 185E-F2]. Sen. Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.], high-ranking member of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., said July 4 that he "would be careful about giving our formula away.") [See p. 193C3]

Largest U.S. A-Test. The Atomic Energy Comm. detonated July 5 at its Nevada testing grounds what was described as the largest "nuclear device" ever set off in the continental U.S. The device, rated as having an explosive force equal to 80,000 tons of TNT, was detonated beneath a balloon with a flash seen 300 mi. away. The test, 6th in the AEC's current series, followed a "misfire" June 28 in which a nuclear device failed to explode due to a power failure in its electric detonating mechanism. [See p. 202D1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Algeria

Kennedy Asks U.S. Role. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) demanded July 2 that the U.S. halt its tacit support for French repression of the Algerian rebellion and take steps to mediate a settlement based on Algeria's "political independence" & "close economic interdependence with France." Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. on UN Affairs, introduced in the Senate a resolution urging that the U.S. use the "good offices" of Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba, Moroccan Sultan Mohammed V or NATO to seek a basis for Algerian independence if no settlement had been found before the next UN Gen. Assembly session. [See pp. 115C3, 55G2-F3]

'Ike', Dulles Vs. Action. Pres. Eisenhower warned July 3 against efforts to "oversimplify" the Algerian problem and reduce it to "one great statement of principle & truth." The President said the U.S. could play its "best role" by "understanding" both sides and by working "behind the scenes." He told newsmen that the question was "an internal [French] problem primarily because Algeria was part of metropolitan France, at least legally." He warned that "just turning the whole thing loose could well result in a very great disaster" for Europeans living in Algeria. [See p. 55C3; Vol. XVI, 207E2, 90A-E1]

State Secy. Dulles told reporters July 2 that although the U.S. was "mindful of its own colonial origins" & "very sympathetic to the aspirations of people to have a Govt. of their own choosing," he doubted whether U.S. intervention would help achieve an Algerian settlement. Dulles denied that the French colonial record could be termed "reactionary" but conceded that he "would be very sorry to see it [the Algerian problem] made ours, because of the great difficulty & complexity of the problem." Dulles asserted that "the most evil manifestations of colonialism" still were most evident in East Europe.

(The State Dept. rejected June 28 requests by 11 Arab states that the U.S. suspend military aid to France on grounds that the U.S. arms were being used against Algeria's rebels [see p. 190G1]. In testimony before the House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 18 [made public July 4], Asst. Defense Secy. Mansfield D. Sprague admitted that a "small amount" of U.S. arms supplied to French NATO units had been used in Algeria. Sprague denied, however, that the U.S. could be accused of "financing the civil war in Algeria.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 362E3]

(Dr. Mahdi ben Aboud, Moroccan UN delegate & Arab-Asian bloc chairman for June, met June 17 with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to appeal for an international investigation of the murder of 303 Algerian villagers May 28.) [See p. 190B-F1]

Coty, Lacoste Vs. Kennedy. French Pres. René Coty, in a reaffirmation of Algerian policy considered to be aimed at Sen. Kennedy and other foreign critics of France, warned July 9 that Algerian independence would mean turning Algerian Moslems over to terrorists & "cutthroats" and leaving Algeria's 1.2 million Europeans "at the mercy of fanaticism." Coty, asserting that the Algerian rebels had rejected offers of free elections, said that the "abdication of France" in Algeria would bring "chaos & misery" to the country. [See p. 190D1]

Robert Lacoste, French Min. Residing in Algeria, denounced Kennedy July 7 as "a young, ambitious Senator" who had become a spokesman for "the old maids of the [U.S.]." Lacoste predicted that French abandonment of Algeria would lead to an "imbroglio of greed," with the U.S. & Russia fighting for pre-eminence in North Africa & the Arab world at the risk of a 3d World War. He urged that Kennedy visit Algeria "so he will stop talking like a deaf & blind man." [See p. 159D2]

(Diplomatic observers from the Paris embassies of India, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Uruguay & West Germany arrived in Algiers June 14 to study the Algerian situation at French invitation. The French Socialist Party's annual congress voted by 2,547 to 779 June 30 to support "pacification" policies begun by Lacoste under Socialist ex-Premier Guy Mollet & continued under the present Govt. of Radical Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury. Gaston Deffere, Socialist ex-Min. for Overseas France who led opposition to Lacoste's policies June 28, charged they would lead to complete loss of Algeria.) [See p. 159C2]

Anti-Rebel Measures Taken. Bourgès-Maunoury's French Cabt. June 26 authorized Interior Min. Gilbert Jules to dissolve the Natl. Liberation Front and Algerian Natl. Movement (rival Algerian rebel groups). The Cabt. approved June 26 Defense Min. André Morice's plans for withdrawal of units from Tunisia to patrol the Algerian border & prevent passage of rebels & smuggled weapons. Morice, visiting Algiers June 22, had backed Lacoste's policies and warned Moslems that resistance "would bring them only servitude & slavery." [See pp. 189F3, 124G2]

French military officials June 27 denied reports by the Paris newspaper "France-Soir" that 300,000 Moslems had been evacuated forcibly from their homes in active rebel areas of eastern Algeria. Authorities conceded, however, that 10,000 Arabs had been forced to move from their homes to facilitate the isolation of rebel bands. French officials charged the Natl. Lib. Front June 13 with the massacre May 30 of 35 Moslem men in the Wagram area, western Algeria. [See p. 190B1]

The "N.Y. Times" reported June 16 that rebel losses monthly in Algerian fighting had increased from an average of 1,400 in 1956 to 2,600 in 1957. Scattered reports listed 350 rebels killed in clashes June 14-17, 205 of them in fighting in the vicinity of Cheria, near Tunisia. 29 French soldiers were reported killed June 24 and 18 soldiers & policemen June 28. [See p. 190D-E2]

(The "Times" reported July 2 that private & Govt. oil firms & banks participating in the Compagnie Francaise du Sahara and the Govt.-owned Compagnie Francaise des Petroles had invested $100 million in development of oilfields near Hassi Messaoud, 600 mi. s.e. of Algiers. Development of the field, where a 3d well struck oil June 11, was said to have been pressed for political reasons despite belief that the field could not reach quantity production before 1960.) [See p. 45C2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Releases More U-235. Pres. Eisenhower announced July 3 that he was allocating an additional 59,800 kg. (131,560 lb.) of uranium-235 as fuel for atomic power plants in the U.S. & abroad. This raised total allocations to 100,000 kg. (220,000 lb.), valued under current Atomic Energy Comm. prices at $1.7 billion. The fuel was to be distributed "over a period of years" as A-plants were built. [See Vol. XVI, p. 67D1-E2]

AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said his commission had recommended the increased allocation because planned U.S. A-plants & programs in friendly countries "require additional supplies of atomic fuel."

(Sen. Henry M. Jackson [D., Wash.] of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. told the American Public Power Assn., at its N.Y. convention June 25, that U.S. development of cheap atomic power was "lagging badly." "Almost every one of the reactors we are building is behind schedule," he said. "Costs have far exceeded estimates. Safety problems remain unsolved." He urged legislation for AEC construction of big nuclear plants. APPA Pres. William S. Peterson, urging the AEC to build big "demonstration" plants, said atomic programs of other nations "notably that of England, are progressing with great rapidity." [See p. 98C-F2]

(The "N. Y. Times" reported June 16 that Britain had agreed for the first time to give the U.S. AEC "detailed information" about its most advanced A-plant, the Calder Hall type.) [See p. 194C-D2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower, in a 4th of July message read for him at Independence Hall ceremonies in Philadelphia, called on the American people to "dedicate ourselves to the maintenance of our independence & the progress of the free world." The President spent the long July 4 weekend at his Gettysburg, Pa. farm. (The "Washington Star" reported July 7 that Maj. John Eisenhower, the President's son, had bought from his father an old red brick schoolhouse on the Gettysburg farm. It had been remodeled into a home. The "Kansas City Star" reported July 3 that Maj. Eisenhower had rejected a job at an unnamed school at 3 times his Army pay because "the military was having trouble getting young men & young officers to stay in the service," and "it would look bad for the President's son to quit for a better paying job." Mr. Eisenhower was said to have revealed this to GOP Congressmen at a White House breakfast.) [See p. 179E-F3] . . . The White House announced July 9 that Pres. Eisenhower had decided to spend his summer vacation (date undecided) at the Newport, R. I. naval base. He was to occupy the quarters of the commander of destroyers, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Coaster's Harbor Island in Narragansett Bay.

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower July 8 approved the appointment of ex-State Dept. legal adviser Herman Phleger & of Presiding Justice David W. Peck of the N. Y. Supreme Court's Appel-

late Div. as members of the Permanent Court of Intl. Arbitration. They replaced Francis Biddle & Edwin De Witt Dickerson, whose terms had expired. The President July 10 nominated newly-appointed Asst. Agri. Secy. Don Paarlberg to the CCC. [See p. 212A1] . . . Among Senate confirmations July 3: Vinton Chapin, 57, as Amb. to Luxembourg [see p. 206C1]; W. Randolph Burgess as NATO Council representative with ambassador's rank. [See p. 211F3]

CONGRESS

Rights Debate Opens. The Senate fight over the Eisenhower civil rights bill (HR6127) opened July 8 when Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) moved that the Senate "proceed to the consideration" of the House-passed measure.

Knowland, after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower & other GOP leaders July 9 at the President's regular Tuesday legislative briefing, indicated that Mr. Eisenhower & he were willing to accept compromises to get the bill passed. Knowland denied any "weakening" of determination to insist on Negro voting rights, the bill's fundamental objective, but he said Mr. Eisenhower had never held "that there could be no change [in its language]—no clarifying amendments."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the opposition to the bill, explained his views to the President at a 50-minute White House conference July 10 and then told reporters he thought Mr. Eisenhower's mind was "not closed" to amendments that would "clarify" the bill's "extreme" provisions. But Russell did not retreat from his own stand that he would try to defeat the bill regardless of how it was amended. [See p. 212F1-E2]

The debate that opened July 8 was over the motion to take up the bill rather than over the bill itself. Sen. Samuel J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), a leading foe of the measure, denounced the bill July 8 as not protecting Negro voting rights but instead conferring "autocratic & despotic powers" on the Atty. General. He called the bill an "insulting & insupportable indictment" of the South and warned against its denial of jury trial to persons charged with contempt for allegedly violating civil rights edicts.

An amendment insuring jury trial in civil rights cases except where voting was involved was introduced July 8 by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), who like other pro-civil rights Westerners was disturbed about the bill's jury-trial denial.

Sens. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) & James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) argued July 9 that the bill made it possible for troops to be used to enforce desegregation. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) replied that the President had the power to use troops to enforce court decrees even without enactment of the civil rights bill. Eastland charged that under the bill's provisions, "children can be made to inform upon parents, friend upon friend, neighbor upon neighbor." He predicted that "no federal judge, no United States marshal and the combined power of the Army, Navy & militia with bayonets fixed is going to force upon Southern white people such a state of affairs. . . . There are not enough jails in the United States to hold the defendants who would willingly & gladly violate the terms" of judicial civil rights decrees.

Immigration Action Urged. 7 Republican & 3 Democratic Senators, in a letter made public by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) July 6, called on Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Com. to schedule early hearings on pending legislation to relax immigration restrictions. They also urged action on proposals to give permanent residence to 32,000 Hungarian "parolees" and to admit "a reasonable number of Egyptian Jewish refugees."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) had introduced June 27 a compromise bill (S2410) to admit 140,000 to 150,000 immigrants & refugees in 2 years. The measure would allow about 1/3 of the approximately 60,000 quota numbers unused annually to be redistributed among countries where emigration pressures exceed quotas. It would revive the 19,000 authorized non-quota visas still unused when the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 expired and make them available to Iron Curtain & Middle East refugees. Husbands, wives, parents & children of U.S. citizens & permanent resident aliens would be admitted without regard to quotas under the bill, as would alien orphans adopted or being adopted by U.S. citizens. It also would cancel "mortgages" of quotas and liberalize other immigration law provisions.

Sponsors of the bill planned to attach it to a House-passed minor immigration measure pending in the Senate. Similar strategy had been blocked in 1956 by Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Immigration Subcom. But Kennedy said Walter had "assured me that the major provisions of the [Kennedy] bill are in accord with his thinking . . . and that it has his strong support." [See pp. 39D2-40A1, 142G1-A2, 167F1]

Foreign Aid Cut. A $3,242,333,000 foreign aid authorization was approved by the House Forgn. Affairs Com. July 9. This was $622,077,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested and $375 million less than the Senate had voted. The committee had voted in closed session June 28 to eliminate long-term economic aid authority, but it reversed itself July 1 and restored this key provision.

The committee's report said the aid program had been "strikingly successful" even where there had been mismanagement. U.S. "contributions to the free-world defense efforts of our allies . . . have been small compared to their own defense expenditures," the report said. It cited "the concensus of informed observers" that without U.S. aid "Iran would have been taken over by the Communists." [See p. 198G2-D3]

(The Commerce Dept. reported July 5 that the U.S. had spent $1¼ billion on foreign aid in Jan.-Mar. 1957.) [See p. 167D1]

Other Legislation. The House, reversing its action of May 15, gave voice vote approval July 9 to a compromise $3,666,543,747 Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill providing for a one-yr. extension of the soil bank's acreage reserve program. The measure, which then was returned to the Senate, set a $3,000 limit on soil bank payments to any farmer and a $500 million ceiling on total payments. (Payments to individual farmers had run as high as $85,000.) The bill specified that no payments could be made after Sept. 15, 1958. Rep. Burr Harrison (D., W. Va.) said this would keep Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson from pouring "money into pivotal election districts just before the election as he did last year." The bill also prohibited the Admin. from putting into effect plans to end payments for many forms of soil conservation practices in 1958. [See pp. 188G3-189A1]

The House July 9 passed and sent to the Senate a compromise bill (S1314) extending the farm surplus disposal program for a year, granting Pres. Eisenhower's request for authority to trade surplus farm products with Iron Curtain countries (the USSR & Red China excluded) for strategic materials and enabling the Admin. to sell Poland $46 million worth of surplus wheat & cotton for Polish currency. The measure authorized disposal of $1.3 billion worth of surpluses, including $300 million worth by donation to the needy. [See pp. 203G3-204A1]

The Senate July 3 passed and sent to the House a compromise bill (HR-7238) permitting states to choose either of 2 formulas for receiving federal grants for medical care of needy persons. They could use the formula of the Social Security Act of 1956, under which the Fed. Govt. would pay them $3 for each adult recipient of public assistance plus $1.50 for each dependent child, or they could elect the old formula of matching payments for medical care actually given up to specific maximums. [See pp. 174F-G2, 99D1]

A bill to relax federal control of natural gas prices was approved by a 15-13 vote of the House Commerce Com. July 9. The measure, co-sponsored by Reps. Oren Harris (D., Ark.) & Joseph P. O'Hara (R., Minn.), would end the Fed. Power Comm.'s utility-type control of prices charged by natural gas producers. It would bar the FPC from considering producer costs in regulating prices but permit it to control them on the basis of "reasonable market price." A proposal by Rep. John B. Bennett (R., Mich.) to require consideration of production costs was rejected by a 17-13 vote July 2. The committee the same day rejected Pres. Eisenhower's proposal that the FPC be given "discretionary authority" to consider such costs. [See p. 188F1-A2]

A "clean elections" bill revising

campaign spending rules was approved by a 7-2 Senate Rules Com. vote July 3, but Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), committee chairman & sponsor of the measure, indicated that the committee had altered it considerably and that he would seek changes later. The bill would allow small contributors a 50% income tax credit for contributions up to $20 (maximum credit being $10) whereas larger contributors would be permitted to deduct up to $100 of contributions from taxable income. It would increase the ceiling on a Senatorial candidate's campaign spending from $25,000 to $50,000 and the ceiling on a House candidate's from $5,000 to $12,500. Primary elections would be subjected to the same limitations as regular elections, and tighter controls would be imposed on the actions of committees working for candidates. [See p. 180A-F3]

The "N.Y. Times" reported July 3 that a poll of GOP House members, taken by the office of House Republican whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), had shown that the federal-aid-to-school-construction bill "is dead for this session." [See pp. 205D3, 179E2, 171G1-F2]

Murray to Aid Atom Unit. Thomas E. Murray, whom Pres. Eisenhower had refused to renominate to the Atomic Energy Comm., was appointed June 26 as a consultant to the Joint Atomic Energy Com. The appointment was announced by Rep. Carl T. Durham, (D., N.C.), committee chrmn.

Murray, in a final act as an AEC member, submitted to the joint committee June 27 a report backing efforts to achieve agreement on halting big H-bomb tests but opposing as "indefensibly reckless" any disarmament accord that would keep the U.S. from testing or producing small nuclear weapons. The U.S., he said, needed a "balanced stockpile" of both large & small nuclear weapons to "protect us against . . . sudden destruction" or the "more likely danger" of "slow defeat." He charged that this need had been subordinated to budgetary aims. Murray also declared that "the far-ranging possibilities of industrial nuclear power cannot be effectively exploited under . . . [the Admin.'s] policy of reliance solely on private capital & initiative." [See p. 196G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Zlatovskis Indicted. Russian-born George Zlatovski, 47, & his U.S.-born wife, Jane Foster Zlatovski, 45, were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York July 8 on charges of spying for the USSR. The couple, formerly New Yorkers, had been living in Paris since 1949. It was reported that the French Govt. had refused an informal request for their extradition. The French stand was that spying was a "political crime" and not extraditable under the U.S.-French extradition treaty. The Zlatovskis told reporters July 9 that they had taken "asylum" in France. They described the charges as "false & . . . quite ridiculous."

Zlatovski, an engineer & translator, was born in Kiev in 1910, entered the U.S. at the age of 12, became a citizen through his father's naturalization, attended the U. of Minnesota. He served in the Army from 1943 to 1948, most of that time as an intelligence officer. Mrs. Zlatovski, an artist & "11th or 12th generation American," was born in San Francisco in 1912, was graduated from Mills College, was employed successively by the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Strategic Services & the Army's Information Svc. Branch in Vienna & Salzburg. She formerly was married to Aleendert Kamper, a Dutch official, with whom she lived in the Dutch East Indies. The Zlatovskis were married in Washington in 1943 & again in New York in 1945.

The indictment charged that "since Jan. 1940 & right up to this day" the Zlatovskis collected & sought U.S. defense data for Russia. Zlatovski allegedly used the code names George Michael & Rector while his wife used the name Slang. They were accused of conspiring with confessed spies Jack & Myra Soble, Jacob Albam & others to secure & transmit U.S. secrets to Russia. Hollywood producer-music director Boris Morros, described by U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams as "a loyal American citizen" working for his country, was named as a frequent contact of the couple.

Several Soviet officials formerly on duty in the U.S. were described in the indictment as co-conspirators but not defendants. Among them: Vassili M. & Elizabeth (Lisa) Zubilin, Anatole B. Gromov, Mikhail Chaliapin, Stephan N. (The Professor) Choundenko, Petr Vassilievitch Fedotov, Alexander Mikhailovich Korotkov, Leonid Dmitrievich Petrov, Vitaly Genadievich Tcherniawski, Afnasi Ivanovitch Yefimov, Christopher Georgievich Petrosian, Igor Vallilievitch Sokolov, Vladimir Alexandrovich (also known as Volodia), Vassili Mikhailovich Molev.

(According to the indictment, the decision to have Soble leave Russia as a spy was made in Moscow in 1940 at a meeting of Soble, Lavrenti P. Beria & Fedotov.) [See p. 142A1]

(Ex-N.Y. investment broker Alfred K. Stern & his wife, Martha, daughter of the late ex-Amb.-to-Germany William E. Dodd, were fined $25,000 each in absentia by Fed. Dist. Judge Richard E. Levet in New York May 1 for failing to leave their Mexico residence and testify in New York in response to a subpena of the federal espionage grand jury. The couple were reported to have liquidated $532,000 of securities in the U.S. in Feb.-March and to have accepted—but not returned—$488 each for transportation & witness fees.)

FBI Data Shield Sought. The Senate Judiciary Com. July 1 & the House Judiciary Com. July 2 approved somewhat-conflicting Admin.-backed bills to protect the secrecy of FBI data demanded by defendants in criminal or communism trials.

The Senate measure (S2377) had been introduced by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) June 24 & the House bill (HR7915) by Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. June 4. They were designed to counteract the Supreme Court ruling in the Clinton E. Jencks case [see p. 182A-F1] that the defense was entitled to see FBI reports of prosecution witnesses. The O'Mahoney bill would let a federal trial judge check files demanded by the defense to determine which parts, if any, should be released & which withheld. The Walter bill would permit the Executive Branch to withhold a report for "public interest, safety or security" reasons unless a witness referred to it in testimony.

The legislation had been indorsed by Pres. Eisenhower June 27, and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had testified in its favor before both committees. Brownell told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee June 28 that the Supreme Court decision had created "a grave emergency in law enforcement," "the most serious problem" being that some courts interpreted it to mean "that entire reports of the FBI or other federal investigative agency [must] be handed over to defense counsel, even though but a small part of the report relates to the testimony of a Govt. witness." Such reports, he said, might contain "unverified complaints," the identity of "confidential informants" & information provided by allied countries under a U.S. "commitment that their [the allies'] identity would not be disclosed without prior consultation." "The uncovering of confidential informants . . . would cut off intelligence sources, and in some instances endanger the lives of the informants," Brownell warned. He said that "we accept this principle" that "statements which relate to the testimony of [a prosecution] witness must be made available to the defense without requiring the defense first to establish some inconsistency" between the statements & the testimony.

The House Judiciary Com. July 2 formed a special subcommittee to study the Jencks & other controversial Supreme Court rulings to see whether new laws were needed. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), who opposed the Walter bill and had introduced a measure (HR8341) similar to the O'Mahoney bill, called the plan for a subcommittee study "a mature & reasoned approach" as opposed to "attacks on the personnel of the court."

Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com. attacked 'this ultra-liberal, politically-motivated court" July 2 and said the legislation protecting FBI files was "only one in a whole series of bills that may have to be introduced to counteract the ill-advised excursion the court is taking outside of its customary field."

Walter demanded June 18 that Congress halt judicial "invasions" of the legislative field. He suggested that if the Supreme Court took "just one minute out in order to determine what communism is," it would find

NEW BOOKS

The Awakened. By Zoe Oldenbourg. Trans. by Edward Hyans. Tragic love affair between socially different White Russian boy & Strasbourg girl just before World War II. June 7. (Pantheon, 493 pp., $4.95)*

Battle for the Mind. By William Sargant. British physician offers study of similarities between certain kinds of religious conversions & modern Communist brain-washing. May 23. (Doubleday, 263 pp. $4.50)†

Bridgehead. The Drama of Israel. By Waldo Frank. Journalist's account of how young nation survived. June 27. (Braziller, 220 pp., $3.75)†

Charlie: The Improbable Life and Times of Charles MacArthur. By Ben Hecht. Late playwright's collaborator tells about MacArthur's life & their friendship. June 19. (Harper, 242 pp. $3.95)†

Close to Colette. By Marice Goudeket. French novelist's 3d husband reminisces about their lives. June 7. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 245 pp. $4)†

The Fine Art of Reading and other Literary Studies. By Lord David Cecil. Critical essays on English literature. June 7. (Bobbs-Merrill, 282 pp., $5)†

The Flying Swans. By Padraic Colum. Poetic novel dealing with trials of young Irishman growing up in adversity to become artist. June 17. (Crown, 538 pp., $5)*

A Houseful of Love. By Marjorie Houspian. Life amidst New York City's Armenian colony. June 24. (Random House, 222 pp., $3.50)*

In the Time of Greenbloom. By Gabriel Fielding. Young English student whose childhood friend was murdered is helped back into life by eccentric Oxonian. June 5. (Morrow, 407 pp., $4.75)*

The Interplay of East & West. By Barbara Ward. Contributing editor to Britain's "Economist" says West is morally committed to materially aid Asia, but must do so with imagination. June 14. (Norton, 152 pp., $3.50)†

The Invasion of France & Germany, 1944-45. Vol. XI of the History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II. By Samuel Eliot Morison. July 1. (Atlantic-Little Brown, 360 pp., $6.50)†

The Labyrinth: The Memoirs of Hitler's Secret Service Chief. By Walter Schellenberg. Trans. by Louis Hagen. Now-dead SS man's account of Hitler's inner-sanctum plots, including one to kidnap Duke of Windsor. May 29. (Harper, 423 pp. $4.95)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER
CLOSINGS

Diary of Anne Frank June 22 (after 720 performances)
Happiest Millionaire July 13 (271 performances)
Inherit the Wind June 22 (803 performances)
Moon for the Misbegotten June 29 (68 performances)
Pajama Game June 2 (revival; 16 performances)
Potting Shed June 1 (142 performances)
Ziegfeld Follies June 15 (124 performances)

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 6

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,623	*$22,622	*$21,806
Currency circulation	*$31,146	*$30,849	*$30,763
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$32,532	*$32,464	*$28,845
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,227,579,087	$11,841,037,867	$11,155,433,229
England note circulation	*£1,995.436	*£1,985.488	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,257,420	9,485,619	7,873,860
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	211.03	207.07	209.48
Bond sales (par value)	$18,735,100	$21,807,700	$12,319,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.98	86.87	96.27
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	88,746	150,000	79,671
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,189,900	7,237,900	7,034,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,280,000	10,335,000	10,138,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,111	*12,337	*11,498
Carloadings (cars)	[b]732,349	746,764	755,279
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1956**
Ind'l output§¶	143	144	141
Steel output (tons)	9,792,323	9,814,780	10,490,376
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.52⅝	$2.65	$2.41
Corn (bu.)	$1.58⅜	$1.57	$1.78
Cotton (lb.)	$.355	$.3555	$.368
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$54.50	$54.83	$44.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.23	$6.20	$6.05
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	117.1	113.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]107	119	105
Failures (June 27)‡	271	241	249
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**May**	**Apr.**	**May 1956**
Imports	*$1,109	*$1,118	*$1,095
Exports	*$1,808	*$1,862.2	*$1,715.8

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 26 [b]June 29 [c]June 22 [d]July 2

that the Communist Party was "not a political party but a conspiracy."

House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) told questioners on the ABC-TV program "College Press Conference" June 30 that recent Supreme Court decisions had "crippled the investigating committees" of Congress and that the Jencks ruling was "very inimical to this country."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.) denounced the decisions on NBC-TV's "Open Hearing" July 7 as having "jeopardized the security" of the U.S. He assailed the court as a "great menace to this country" and demanded the impeachment of the Supreme Court justices who had concurred in the decisions. He denied that his opposition to the court's school desegregation decisions had any influence on his impeachment demand. Impeachment also had been urged by Reps. George W. Andrews (D., Fla.) & Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.).

Pres. Eisenhower defended the court at his press conference June 26 as "one of the great stabilizing influences in this country to keep us from going from one extreme to another." But he said that "each of us has very great trouble understanding" some of its rulings.

Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. said July 7 that "rather than being denounced . . . the court should be praised for fulfilling its functions as the ultimate guardian of human rights & freedom." He said criticism should be directed, instead, at the "unlawful procedures which have been permitted to develop . . . in recent years."

Other Rulings. The Supreme Court June 24 reversed the 1954 Smith Act convictions of "2d-string" Detroit Communist leaders Saul L. Wellman, Nathan Kaplan (or Ganley), Thomas deWitt Dennis Jr., Philip Schatz, Mrs. Carl (Helen M. Allison) Winter & William Allan and ordered a new trial under its recent decision that the Smith Act did not make it a crime to teach or advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. as an "abstract principle." [See pp. 197F2-F3, 50C2; Vol. XIV, 62A-B2] . . . The Supreme Court June 24 vacated the contempt-of-Congress convictions of Harry Sacher [see p. 15A2], Lloyd Barenblatt [see p. 15G1] & Abram Flaxer [see Vol. XIII, p. 400D2] and ordered their cases reconsidered in light of the ruling in the John T. Watkins case that the authority of a Congressional committee and the pertinency of its questions must be sufficiently clear for a witness to know whether he had a right to refuse to answer its queries. Justice Clark dissented. [See p. 197E1] . . . The Supreme Court June 24, on similar grounds, reversed the contempt convictions (upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court) of Talmadge Raley, Joseph Stern & Emmett Calvin Brown, who had refused in 1952 to answer questions of the Ohio Un-American Activities Com. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington June 28 reaffirmed his contempt-of-Congress conviction of Arthur Miller but reversed himself on one of the 2 counts on the basis of the Supreme Court's Watkins decision. The count on which he no longer held Miller guilty involved Miller's refusal, on grounds of pertinency, to tell whether playwright Arnaud d'Usseau was chairman at a CP meeting. [See p. 182F1-A2] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Edward M. Curran, in a Washington decision June 28 based on the Watkins ruling, threw out one of the 3 contempt-of-Congress counts on which Dr. Otto Nathan had been convicted. [See p. 142B1] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals June 28, in a Washington

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	June	June 1956	July '56-June '57 (Fiscal Yr. 1957)	July '55-June '56 (Fiscal Yr. 1956)
Net deposits	$12,214,166,124	$12,191,608,256	$81,874,970,431	$77,079,428,625
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	$2,424,126,215	$2,208,597,132	$26,550,201,399	$24,019,678,079
Other	$1,737,334,345	$1,401,151,762	$12,303,693,556	$11,275,626,192
Corporation income taxes	$6,603,003,244	$7,156,130,361	$21,456,647,898	$21,325,645,606
Net withdrawals	$7,296,684,098	$6,898,395,333	$79,182,970,489	$71,983,563,368
Military	$2,938,618,862	$2,897,295,023	$37,982,422,632	$34,947,080,948
Foreign aid	$382,112,295	$543,186,721	$3,578,678,755	$4,208,560,197
Veterans	$413,519,226	$407,406,597	$4,752,787,674	$4,644,963,813
Interest on public debt	$684,787,463	$691,780,748	$5,455,432,727	$5,064,707,217
Decrease in public debt	$4,706,616,048	$3,978,441,477	$2,223,641,752	$1,623,409,153

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $270,634,309,846 (including $270,527,171,896 gross debt of which $270,188,321,086 was subject to statutory limitations); last year $272,824,702,124 (including $272,750,813,649 gross debt).
Gold reserve $22,622,589.715; year ago $21,799,144,934.
Treasury balance $5,589,952,362.24; last year $6,546,183,868.19.

ruling based on the Watkins decision, ordered a reversal of the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Prof. Marcus Singer, who was reinstated to the Cornell U. faculty the same day. The court had upheld the conviction June 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 441D2]

OBITUARIES

John Clark Archer, 75, retired Yale prof. of Comparative Religion, authority on eastern religions, author of "Faith Men Live By"; July 7 in Hamden, Conn.

William Aldington Cadbury, 90, ex-chrmn. Cadbury chocolate mfg. co., ex-Lord Mayor of Birmingham; July 8 in Birmingham, Eng.

Viscount Cherwell (Frederick Alexander Lindemann), 71, experimental scientist, British Atomic Energy program head 1951-53, wartime personal asst. to Winston Churchill; July 2 in Oxford. [See p. 153E2]

Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge, 78, widow of Pres. Calvin Coolidge; July 8 in Northampton, Mass.

Hugh Roy Cullen, 76, founder of South Texas Petroleum Co. & Quintana Oil Co., philanthropist who donated $26 million to U. of Houston & $10½ million to Texas Medical Center, established $160 million Cullen Fndtn.; anti-New Dealer, financial backer of late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy; July 4 in Houston, Tex. [See Vol. XVI, p. 334F1]

August Euler, 88, German aviation pioneer, World War I Fokker plane mfr. who established air mail in 1910; July 1 in Feldberg, Germany.

Prof. Boris Furlan, 63, Education Min. for World War II Yugoslav Govt.-in-Exile (he severed connections with it in 1944 to fight for recognition of Tito forces, was sentenced in 1947 as spy but released in 1951); death June 10 in Radovjica, Slovenia of heart attack disclosed July 3 in Belgrade.

Adolfo Luque, 66, Cuban-born Natl. League baseball pitcher 1914-35 for Cinci., Brooklyn, N.Y. Giants; July 3 in Havana of heart attack.

Ruth Harriet Mathebat, Amer. Legion Aux. natl. pres. 1942-43; July 4 in Alameda, Calif. of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Wimbledon Championships. Lew Hoad, 22, of Australia, defeated Ashley Cooper, 20, of Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2 July 5, and Althea Gibson, 29, of New York defeated Darlene Hard of Montebello, Calif., 6-3, 6-2 July 6 in men's & women's singles finals, respectively of the All-England tennis tourney in Wimbledon [see p. 192G1]. (Miss Gibson became the first Negro to win a Wimbledon singles title. Hoad turned professional when he signed in New York July 8 to tour with Jack Kramer's troupe for at least $125,000 for 25 mos.) Other Wimbledon title winners July 6: men's doubles—Gardnar Mulloy, 42, of Denver & Budge Patty, 33, of Paris; women's doubles—Miss Gibson & Miss Hard; mixed doubles—Miss Hard & Mervyn Rose of Australia. [See p. 215B3; Vol. XVI, 232B1]

All-Star Game. The Amer. League defeated the Natl., 6-5, in the 24th major league All-Star baseball game in St. Louis July 9. Series standing: AL won 14, NL 10. [See Vol. XVI, p. 231E3]

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the Grand Prix of France at Rouen July 7 in 3 hr. 7 min. 46.4 sec. for 160.96 km. (avg. 99.79 mph.) [see pp. 215B1, 192D1]. Bob Finney of Colorado Springs won the 35th Pikes Peak climb July 4. . . . **Golf:** Bobby Locke of South Africa won the British Open July 5, for $2,800 [see Vol. XVI, p. 232D1; XV, 188F1]. Paul Harney of Bolton, Mass. won the $29,000 Montreal open July 7, for $3,500. [See p. 215E2] . . . **Horse racing:** Traffic Judge, owned by Louis P. Dougherty, E. Barry Ryan & 24 other persons and ridden by Eddie Arcaro, won the $58,450 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) July 4, for $35,550. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Find, Ralph Neves up, won the $55,550 American Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) July 4, for $32,500. E. Gay Drake's Swoon's Son, Dave Erb up, won the $54,750 Warren Wright Memorial at Arlington Park (Chicago) July 6, for $31,700. [See p. 215G3] . . . **Rowing:** Cornell won the Grand Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, Eng. July 6. [See p. 215A3]

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Ft. Lauderdale (Fla.) Men's Golf Assn., a newly organized private group, was sold the Ft. Lauderdale municipal golf course by the city for $562,400 (half of the course's valuation) at an auction July 9. The transaction relieved the city of abolishing racial segregation on the course under a federal court order.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. Death toll in the July 2 earthquake in northern Iran was tentatively listed at 1,564 July 9. 400 bodies were discovered July 3 in the completely razed villages of Tighband & Sangchal. [See p. 216D1] . . . 426 persons died in motor vehicle accidents over the July 4 weekend (6 p.m. July 3—12 m. July 7), the AP reported July 9. An additional 216 persons were drowned. 99 others died in miscellaneous accidents. [See p. 184D1] . . . Migrant worker Bynum Collins, his wife & 5 of their children were killed July 5 near Copemish, Mich. when their car collided with a truck. . . . Deaths from a week-long European heat wave reached 340 July 9. 147 persons died in Italy July 7-9, including 95 residents of old people's homes in Venice, Padua & Milan. 68 deaths were reported in West Germany, 35 in Austria. 29 deaths from drowning were listed in the Netherlands. . . . Death toll from Hurricane Audrey rose to 305 July 5. [See p. 216B1] . . . Wreckage of the Pakistani airliner missing since July 1 was found July 3 on an island in the northern Bay of Bengal. 2 of 24 persons aboard survived the crash. [See p. 216F1]

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United Church of Christ was formed by merger of the Congregational Christian Gen. Council and Evangelical & Reformed Church at ceremonies in Cleveland June 25. It was the first merger of Protestant denominations having contrasting forms of government. A "basis of union" agreement put into effect provided for adoption later of a UCC constitution, to be approved by 2/3 of the Congregational and E&R member churches, and gave UCC churches the option of being governed by Congregational autonomy of local churches or the E&R presbyterian system. The union involved all but 140 dissenters among 5,561 Congregational churches (total membership 1,350,000) and 2,750 E&R congregations (800,000 members), making the United Church the 7th largest U.S. Protestant denomination with about 2 million members. [See Vol. XVI, p. 295D1]

Montgomery Ward Thorne's estate was settled formally July 9 in Chicago after Circuit Judge Chas. S. Dougherty approved a $642,719 settlement for claimants other than family. The balance of the estate went to Thorne's mother, Mrs. Marion Thorne. [See p. 120B2] . . . **Eleanor Morgan Satterlee's** (granddaughter of J. P. Morgan) will, under litigation since 1952, was admitted to probate July 1 in New York. Mrs. Mabel S. Ingalls, sister of Mrs. Satterlee, had contested terms of the will on grounds that undue influence had been used to earmark $200,000 of the $500,000 estate for Mrs. Satterlee's lawyer, Sol. A. Rosenblatt. . . . **Col. Bernt Balchen** was awarded the Natl. Pilots Assn.'s first "outstanding aviator" award June 24 in Washington. [See Vol. XVI, p. 372F3] . . . **Hank Bloomgarden,** 28, medical research consultant, ended a 14-week appearance on the NBC-TV quiz program "21", when he lost July 8 to Harold Craig, 26, a dairy farmer of Granville, N.Y. Bloomgarden won $98,500. [See p. 84C3]

Married: Prince Henri of France, 24, son of the Count of Paris (pretender to the French throne), to Duchess Maria-Theresa of Wuerttemberg, 22; July 5 in Dreux, France.

Divorced: British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, 52, from Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, 30; June 21 in London for misconduct on her part. [See p. 36C2] . . . Actress Ava Gardner, 34, from actor-singer Frank Sinatra, 39, her 3d husband; July 5 in Mexico City on grounds of desertion. [See p. 152C3] . . . Actor Broderick Crawford by Mrs. Kay Crawford; July 8 in Santa Monica for mental cruelty. . . . Actress Ginger Rogers, 45, from her 4th husband, French actor Jacques Bergerac, 30; July 9 in Santa Monica, Calif. for mental cruelty.

Birthday: Helen Keller, blind & deaf author-lecturer, was 77 June 27.